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Received

our Home



in the line of

FIRE!

THE HOUSE

Use only fire resistant materials on the exterior of your home whether roof, siding, decking or trim.

Protect interiors from sparks and embers by boxing in eaves, screening vents, and underpinning or screening beneath porches, decks, and the house itself. Do not use fiberglass screening.

Chimneys should extend above the roof line and be topped with a ½ inch mesh spark arrester.

HOME CARE

Keep roofs free of debris. Leaves, pine straw, moss and twigs that collect on the roof and in gutters invite disaster.

Safely dispose of stove, fireplace, and grill ashes. First place them in a metal bucket, soak with water, and then bury them in mineral soil.

Never store flammable material like firewood or lumber under or near your home. Keep it at least 100 feet away from the house, but never uphill because burning material will roll.

Faucets should be located on each side of your home and near any outbuildings. Install them, too, in areas of the yard where fire hazards exist, or where wildfire could enter your yard. Have a coiled hose attached to faucets on opposite sides of your home.

Hand tools such as rakes, shovels, and axes should be readily available along with a ladder that will reach your roof.

ACCESS

Narrow, steep, or winding roads and driveways can obstruct the movement of firefighting equipment.

Make sure firefighters can identify the entrance to your home by marking the drive with a sturdy, easy to read sign that gives your name and address.

For your personal safety, plan an alternate escape route in case your primary access is blocked by fire or smoke.

MAJOR PROBLEM AREAS

Flammable debris on roof

Limbs overhanging chimney

Flammable shrubs

Wood stacked under deck

Leaves and needles next to house





SURROUNDINGS

Protecting your home from wildfire starts with the trees around it. Pay particular attention to the trees within 100 feet of your house:

- The wider the spacing between trees, the better;
- Hardwood trees tend to be less flammable than conifers;
- Rid trees of moss, abandoned nests, dead limbs and other flammable material;
- Remove limbs within 15-20 feet of the ground;
- Remove limbs that extend over your roof, or those directly above or within 15 feet laterally of a chimney.

Your yard should serve as a firebreak:

- If you have a grass lawn that is dormant in winter, mow it closely after all growth has stopped and bag the cuttings.
- Rake all leaves or needles that are within 30 feet of a structure.
- Use bedding mulch or straw sparingly close to buildings.
- Certain popular shrubs are highly flammable. Select the least flammable shrubs that will achieve the desired effect in your landscaping.

SLOPES

It is best to build your home on a flat area rather than on a slope because wildfire spreads rapidly uphill.

Homes situated on steep slopes, especially slopes that face south or southwest, should have wide firebreaks (at least 75 feet) on the downslope side to lessen a fire's impact.

**It's your choice . . .
remove your home
from the line of fire!**

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